THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6498.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Black Warrior Difficulty.

Very Spicy Debate in the House of Representatives.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS IN MAINE AND VERMONT.

The Election of U. S. Senator in New Hampshire

Industrial and Homeopathy Conventions

SPORTING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

From Washington. THE CASE.
Washington, June 8, 1854.

It has already been announced to you that the Spanish government had agreed to remit the fine of \$6,000 impears by the despatches and letters to the Spanish and English Ministers, to our own government and to others in this city, that the Spanish government positively refused to allow any damage that may have resulted to the owners of the Black Warrior. But the English govern-ment fearing a rupture between Spain and the United States, interposed at this point of the negociations luced Spain to agree to pay all reasonable losses Spain has accordingly asked our government for an esti-mate of the actual damages. This d'ficulty, therefore,

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

ALJOURNMENT-PERTIONS-APPOINTMENT OF MR. FISH TO THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, ETC.

On motion, it was agreed that when the Senate ad-

urn it be till Monday. Several positions were presented.

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., moved that the Chair fill the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Relations, caused by Mr. Everett's resignation. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. Fish.

The House bill for the relief of Thomas Frazier was taken up and passed.

Mr. Freschner, (whis) of Me., offered a resolution directing inquiry he to the expediency of building a lighthost, and keeping the same on Adien's ficei, type off the harbor of Portland, and of substituting a steam whistle for the fog bell on Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Mr. Frish, (whig) of N. Y., presented the memorial of Royal Plebys, attorney for James Earl or Schikr, praying that a patent be issued to him for the lands in Minnesots granted to his ancestors by Charle, the Second of England.

Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

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PROTECTION FOR SHIPWIENED VESSIS, NO.

Mr. HARIJIN, (dem.) of Me., reported a bill for the better preservation of life and property from vessels wrecked on the coasts of the United States.

The bill prevides that the Secretary of the Tessary establish such additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, for affording aid to shipwinded vessels; less authorising him to change the location of existing stations, and to make such repairs and furnish such apparatus and supplies as in his judgment may be necessary.

Section two authorises the secretary of the Treasury to appears the separatus of the superintendent, who shall have powers to perform the duties of Inspector of Castoms for each coast.

Section three provides that no boat shall be our chased and loasted at any point other than on the coasts of Long Island and the state of the coast of the coast of Long Island and the state of the Castoms of the coast of Long Island and the state of the Castoms of the Section three provides that no boat shall be our beginning to the treatment of the same, and its application to the uses intended.

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The ADJOURNESST.

The Senset then, at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1854.

WORDON TO CLOSE DEBATE ON THE PACURE RAILROAD—GIDDISGS AND SHE WASHINGTON UNION—EXCITING PISCUSSION
—GIDDINGS IN GREAT TROUBLE, STC.

Mr. JOHNS, (dem.) of Tenn., moved that the House go mittee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. HAVE, (whig) of N Y., offered a resolution to close the de ste on the Pacific Railroad bill on Tuesday next, at two o'clock.

Mr. HENDERGES, (dem) of Ind., thought that was too

Mr Benton. (dem.) of Mo., wished to express his views on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Haven said he would not press his resolution to a wite now, for the House would be found to want a quorum, and be prevented from going into Committee of the Whole. Next Monday he should submit the question.

Mr. Groding rose to call the attention of the House to the conduct of one of its officers. He referred to A. O. P. Nicholson, the printer of this body. He would read an article which appeared in the Washington Union of this morning. It was in perfect accordance with what hand been published in that paper for the last ten days, assailing members of the Senate by name, and by implication members of this body. The extract from the article is as follows:—

In one word, protection and chedisnee are reciprocal and is separable, neither, Giddings, and others—are increasintly proclaiming their heatility to the laws and the constitution, and simulating non, women and children to violate them, as assend duy, in my opinion have ne claim to the protection of those laws or that constitution. They are ferni naturace, wild beasts of the forest, knowing no law and no readynation that their wild, angovernable instincts; and, like dastardly midnight provilers, after fring the train, each the violate and interest which they themselves have stimulated, is there no law that can reach these cowar ily incendiaries, who, after threwing the fire-brand-skalk a way is darkness to enjoy the blaze? And are those who on the floor of both homes etc which they themselves have stimulated, is there no law that an area of the second to support and whom any act should eminate from that ourself these are practions that must be answered sooner or later, and the socier the leaver.

Mr. Bocock, (dem.) of Va. washed to know how this

set should emanate from that sources! These are pastions that must be answered sooner or later, and the social the better.

Mr. Bocock. (dem.) of Va. wished to know how this rubject came before the House.

The Straken repied. The gentleman from Ohio presented it is a question of privilege.

Mr. Parken, (whig) of Ind. not having read the article, withhed to know whether it mentioned the names of the members of this House.

Mr. Grossue knew it mentioned his name. The declaration comes from an officer of this House, that its members are beyond the pale of protection. This is an implication that persons may assassinate them and use violence. He had prepared a resolution, but preferred to eave the subject to a majority of the House.

Mr. Gross, (dem.) of Ohio—i want the resolution read. I perhaps may offer an amendment.

Mr. Jokes, (dem.) of Tean., without intending to take part in the controversy—I submit there is nothing in the matter which the practice of the House would authorise as a question of privilege. If the editor of a newspaper has assailed a member of this House, that is, in a capacity different from an officer of this House, and in that of a private individual.

The Strakez sustained that view, but nevertheless the ourth Mr. Glödings had a right to present the question

ensailed a member of this House, that is, in a capacity different from an officer of this House, and in that of a private individual.

The SPRANER sustained that view, but nevertheless thought Mr. Giddings had a right to present the question of privilege in form of a resolution.

After conversation, on this point, Mr. Gidding submitted the following:—

of privilege in form of a resolution.

After conversation, on this point, Mr. Gilding submitted the following:

Whyreas A O P. Nisho'son, Esq., printer so this body, and editor and proprieter of the Washington Union, has, in his paper of this morning, published an article most evidently designed to excite unlawful violence on the mambers of this body. Therefore, Esseved, That said Nightson, and all others connected with the Washington Union be expelled from this hall.

Mr. Ours—I understand my colleague to ask the protection of this house, from the fact that he is threatened personally with violence. Perhaps the members of this house may have seen the speech of my colleague made in Boston. I am unable to say whether or not it was delivered in Enneuil Hall; but in it he clearly intimates that he is afraid of being assassinated for the course of policy he has pursued relative to certain measures before this house. But when he comes here to claim protection, for fear of being assassinated for what he has thought fit to do in the course of his official duty, he ought to come with clean hands, and a pure heart. If I recollect right, in his Boston speech, he charges his collegues with having cast their votes for the Nebraska bill under a bribe.

Mr. Houston, (dem.) of Ala., (rising hastily)—I ask whether the chair entertains this as a question of privilege? If not, I object to it and the debate.

Mr. Houston, dem.) of Ala. (rising hastily)—I ask whether the chair entertains this as a question of privilege? If not, I object to it and the debate.

Mr. Gorgans and the House would determine the question of the second of the course of the soften and the debate.

The Straken said the House would determine the question of the second of

Mr. Gippings—I don't yield the floor for that purpose, but to my colleague.

The Spraker said the House would determine the ques-

Mr. Giddings—I supposed I had a right.
Mr. Starrow, (dem.) of Ky.—I don't understand Mr.
Nielsolson as standing in a position which gives him the
privilege of the floor. I don't understand that the rules
admit him. He is a mere contractor.
The Sysarys—As printer to the House, he is entitled
to the privilege of the floor.
Mr. Haves—I want to say, in re-arranging the furnicause of the hall, the stand is so affected that it is impos-

sible to learn what the question is. It seems some means ought to be adopted to remody this defect.

Mr. SKANON, of Ky.—The sarticle is a mere communication to that paper, and is not written by the editor.

Mr. GIDDNGS—It is unquestionably from the pen of the editor. Note—the article is headed, "Obsolete Ideas, by an Old Fogy."

Mr. CINGMAS (dem.) of N. C.—I wish to call attention to the precise point. I understand the Speaker to say the public printer has a right to come on this floor, and the gentleman from Ohio to offer a resolution to deprive him of this privilege. Io expel an officer is a question of privilege, and the gentleman submits the proposition on his own responsibility from the reading of the article. I think it much less violent in tone than his speeches. If he is apprehensive of a personal attack he has a right to ask protection, and if he makes out a proper case I shall vet to give him a guard, or otherwise protect him as I would any other member.

Mr. Minison (dem.) of Va.—I take it for granted that Mr. Nicholson is an officer of the House, and may be expelled. I think it right he is entitled to the privilege of the floor; but I conceive he is not entitled to admission as the editor of the Union. The other persons connected with him in the resolution are only entitled to the privilege as reporters of that paper, the questions ought to be separated. If it is proposed to expel Mr. Nicholson as an officer of the House, it may be proper to inquire whether he has done anything as such to justify his expulsion. If the object is to expel the editor and reporters of the House, then it is right to inquire whether he has done anything has expected to a fine propers of the House, then it is right to inquire whether any of them has done anything in the capacity of reporters of the House, then it is right to inquire whether any of them has done anything in the capacity of reporter to subject them to expulsion. Therefore, the resolution does not properly present a question of privilege.

Mr. Hamilton, (dem.

Therefore, the resolution does not properly present a question of privilege.

Mr. Hamhton, (dem.) of Md.—Let's lay the resolution on the table, and proceed to other business.

The SPEAREE—The gentleman from Ohio has a right to move to expel an officer of the House, and is entitled to the floor.

Ms. Gippings—I yield one half of my time to my col-

M.I. GIDDINGS—I yield one half of my time to my colleague.

Mr. OLDS—I can get the floor after you have done.

Mr. GIDINGS—I wish to say the question rests with the majority, and not with me. I wish to call attention to the emphatic language of the article, which is in one word, "protection and obedience are reciprocal and inseparable, and those who, like the abolition incendiaries, Parker, Phillips, Gidings and others, are incessarily proclaiming their hostility to the laws and the constitution, and stimulating men, women and children to violate them as a sacred duty, in my opinion have no claim to the protection of those laws or that constitution." fir. Lax.— (den.) of Oregon—I ask the gentleman whether he is apprehensive of personal danger?

Mr. GIDDINGS—My friend will excuse me. It is the dignity of this body I wish to preserve.

Mr. Lax.—I assure him there is no danger. (Laughter)

all Giddings—I don't thank the gentleman for assurances of that kind.

Mr. Lasz—I assure him there is no danger. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rasz—I assure him there is no danger. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rasz—I assure him there is no danger. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rasz—I as an only say, "Conscience makes cowarde of us all." I propose to go security for the gentleman's safety.

Mr. Giddings—I understand him to say he will go my security. I have not asked for it. I again call attention to the editor's remarks in which he pronounces that my-self and others are without the pale of the law, and that any assassin whatever may commit murder on us. It remains for the administration, whose organ this paper is, to say whether it will rasintain editors and reporters of this character and description. I have to say in reply to the object, the control of th

responsible.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., here referred to the records to show the preceedings expelling the Tribuna reporter for giving a personal description of the domestic habits of Mr. Sawyer, such as eating sausages in the lobby, and contending that case and this were not analogous in

contending that case and this were no analogous in their character as to privilege.

The STRAKER said—The question of privilege, as entertained, was not based on what appeared in the Chiom, but on the resolution itself.

Mr. OLDS—I do not propose to question the conduct of my colleague for what he has been pleased to do or say here or elsewhere. I do not propose to arraign him before this body, for others of his colleagues gave their votes for the Nebraska bill under the influence of bribery and corruption. But I allude to it for the purpose of showing that this appeal for protection does not come from him with a good grace who could leave his colleagues and go to a distant city, and there, assassin like, stab private reputation in the dark when his colleagues were not there to reply to him. When he made the accusation he must have known in his heart it was false in conception and utterance.

Mr. Gidninos—Doés my colleague speak for himself or for others?

Mr. Othe—Ah, do I speak for myself or for others?

leagues were not there to reply to him. When he made the accusation he must have known in his heart it was false in conception and utterance.

Mr. Gidding and the search of the search of the search of for others?

Mr. Olde—Ah, do I speak for myself or for others? I speak for myself and others, and I speak to him and to others. What I said I did not say in the dark, nor in Boston, where the abolitionists could protect me in what I said, like my colleague. What I said is on the floor of the American Congress, and for him and others to hear, that he who comes here and asks for protection has no right to claim it, when he can go away and, assassin life, stab his colleague and give utterance to what is false in inception and has no existence except in his own brain. But my colleague says he does not seek protection for fear of personal violence, but wants the House to take care of its own dignity. If I recollect right there was a memorable occasion when the House did undertake to preserve its dignity—when the conduct of my colleague was such that, under a vote of censure, he saw fit to resign his seat. Like the man who was hicked down stairs, he said he left before the row commenced. (Laughter.) A pretty thing to preserve the dignity of the House. How long was it preserved? I have already said, he who comes here to make accusations, should come with clear hands and a pure heart. Can he do so? If those colleagues who voted with him on certain questions, felt an apprehension of personal violence, why do not they, too, claim party call on incendiaries to apply the torch to the capitol, and destrey the inmates beneath the crumbling ruins? Let me refer to what his colleagues in fanaticism say.—Cassius M. Clay advises that traitors be punished as an example for all future time. Krey man, he remarks, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri comprends, deserves death; but, he adds, there is no way of inflicting the penalty. So thought Horace Greeley; therefore, he called on the incendiary to apply the torch; so thinks Wende

upon gaying the resolution on the table—17 against 27. No quorum.

The House was then called, when one hundred and twenty-four members answered to their names. The question was again taken on laying the resolution on the table. No quorum—70 sgainst 31.

The House 32 against 31 requested to adjourn. Another call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Caurum; moved that the House adjourn. They could not, he said, keep a quorum here for five months, and could not, therefore, adjourn until Monday, but when they adjourn, let it be the understanding that the adjournment is till Monday.

The House then adjourned amid much laughter.

Nassau dates to the 27th ult have been received at Charleston. The ship Robert L Lane had sailed with her cargo for New Orleans; and the schooner Mobile had sailed with the James Wright's cargo.

From New Hampshire.

From New Hampshire.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR—HIS MESSAGE—ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR—TEST RESOLUTIONS PERSENTED IN THE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8, 1854.

The democrats have agreed to proceed to the election of United States Senators to morrow, at 11 o'clork A. M.

The Legislature met in Convention this morning, and elected democrats to fill the vacancies in the Senate and House.

Governor Baker was inaugurated this afternoon.

The procession for the inauguration embraced the Legislative Committee, the city government, several military and fire companies, with three bands of music.

The Governor's message was practical, and mostly treated of local matters, briefly alluding to national politics. It fully endorses the administration.

In the House, Mr. Flanders, of Manchester, (whig.) introduced a series of resolutions opposing the disturbance of the Missouri compromise, and the extension of alsovery in the Terrifories—condemning the conduct of Messas, Norris, Williams, and Harry Hibbard, and land, ing the action of Messar. Kitteridge and Morrison on the Nebraska bill. The resolutions were specially assigned for Friday.

It rained heavily all day.

Movements of the Politicians.

Movements of the Politicians.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, June 7, 1854.

The State Convention of the democratic party, known as the "Morrill men," assembled here to-day. The City Hall was well filled. Charles J. Talbot, of Farmington, was chosen President, with a Vice President from each country, the State Secondary. county in the State. Speeches were made by General Perry, of Oxford; Mr. Talbot, and others. Strong anti-Nebraska and Maine law resolutions were adopted.

Ansen P. Morrill, of Readdeld, was nominated for Governor, by seclamation. In accepting the nomination, Mr. Morrill made an eloquent speech, endorsing the resolutions. Great enthusiasm pervaded the Conventions.

VERNORT WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 7, 1854.

The Whig State Convention assembled here to-day. It was fully attended, and the proceedings were harmonious. Siephen Boyce was nominated for Governor; Oscar L. Shafter for Lieutenant Governor, and Henry M. Bates for State Treasurer.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Crescent City has arrived at this pert, bringing Havana dates to the 4th inst., but there is no news of importance.

New Orleans papers of Friday last are received. They contain Rio Grande advices to the 29th ult., which continue to detail Indian outrages. A number of murders are also recorded, and a high state of excitement existed.

The National Industrial Congress.

Tankron, N. J., June 8, 1854.

The National Industrial Congress.

Tankron, N. J., June 8, 1854.

The National Industrial Congress met again to-day.

The Committee on Business reported a series of resolutions from among the number offered by members:—

1. They deny the dectrine that individuals upon entering civil society, must give up a portion of their natural right.

2. Government having no rights to bestow it is to see that all its members are guaranteed a peaceable possession of their natural rights.

3. They invite the co-operation of all crosds and sects to alleviate the degraded condition of the tolling millions, and the section of the wild territory.

4. That the monocoly of land by the few is a sin against field and a curre to man.

5. That the monocoly of land by the few is a sin against field and a curre to man.

6. They are reduced to poverty by the large emigration falling in competition with American industry.

6. They protest against giving land to resilrond and other companies, as unjust, special legislation, and a direct robery of the people.

7. The United States Senats is reprimanded for not passing the Homestead bill; with a declaration that Senators should be elected by the people, and be made immediately responsible to them for their acts.

A religious toleration resolution was offered, but not reported by the Business Committee.

A committee on an address, and one to mominate a National Executive Committee, were appointed.

Cleveland was selected as the place for the next meeting to be held at.

A mass meeting was held in the evening, in front of the City Hall, and was addressed by several land reformers.

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The Homocopathy Convention.

Alsaxy, June 8, 1854.

In the Homocopathic Convention this morning, Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, reported provings of hydrophobia, which were referred to the Publishing Committee.

The following resolution, introduced at a meeting at Cleveland, was adopted after a debate:—

Resolved, That we regard the homocopathic law as coextensive with disease, and that a resort to any other means than those pointed out by the law, sinsita similibus, is the result, in part, of the insempleture of our materia medica, but mainly the result of a want of sulficient knowledge, on the part of the physician, of those remedies aircady possessed by our school, and not an insufficiency of the homocopathic law.

In the Atennon, tiporis were received from various committees, and referred.

Further explanations were made in reference to Dr. Schmidt's matter, but it was settled harmoniously.

If. Pours reported the proceedings of the committee appointed last year, to procure a suitable stone for Hahnemau's birthplace.

Buffalo was selected as the place of meeting for next year.

Convention of the Young Men's Caristian As-

The races to day were largely attended, notwithstanding the rain. Among the spectators present we noticed J. W. Forney.

The race was for a club purse of \$390, mile heats, between White Eye and Elien Bateman.

The race was won in two straight heats by Ellen Bateman—time, 1:50.

man—time, 1:50.

The next race was a sweepstake for four year olds, two mile heats. \$500 entrance, \$200 forfeit, the club to give

Hinde and wild Irishman, in 3:45, and The first heat was won by Wild Irishman, in 3:45, and the second by Blonde, in 3:43. Amid high betting, and much anticipated sport, Wild Irishman was withdrawn, giving the purse to Blonde.

The third race was a match for \$2,000, mile heats, be-tween Col. Glasscock's Little Arthur and Col. Hare's Zin-zares colt.

garee colt.

On the first heat, in the second quarter, Little Arthur stumbled and threw his rider, and consequently lost the stumbled and threw his rider, and consequently lost the purse, spolling the aport.

The club purse of \$1,000 will be run for to-morrow by One-eyed Joe, Red Eye, and Fanny Fern.

A match race between Katy Darling and Handy Andy, for \$250, and a sweepstakes for three year olds, two unite heats, entrance \$300, \$100 forfeit, will also take place, for which Terrifier, Little Arthur, and Thomas Witten's chesnut filly C. C. Fultou; are entered.

Marine Disayter.

Nonrolx, June S, 1854.

The brig Windward, from Boston, bound to Pensacola while, put in here for repairs, having been run into by a ship off Cape Fear on the 1st inst., carrying away her foremant, bowsprit, windlass, &c.

Markets.

New Ontmans, June 6, 1854.

The sales of cotton were 3,500 bales; middling is quoted at 8c.

at Sc.

CHARLESTON, June 6, 1854.

Cotton sales to-day were 1,300 bales at alightly advanced rates. Good middling Uplands is quoted at 9c a 9/4c.

CHARLESTON, June 7, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day were 350 bales only, and those principally of the lower qualities.

Launen.—Ship Thornton, of 1,500 tons will be launched from the yard of Wm. H. Webb, on Saturday morning, at 81% o'clock. She will be commanded by Capt. Chas. Collins, and is intended for a Liverpool packet in Wil

Collins, and is intended for a Liverpool packet in Wil-liams & Guion's line.

STRAMER CITY OF HARTFORD.—The steamer City of Hart-ford, which left this city on Tuesday evening for Hart-ford, with 250 passengers, ran ashore in the night, during a thick fog, on Goose Island, west of Faulkland Island. At last accounts eleven of the passengers had been taken off by the lighthouse keeper on Faulkland Island, and landed at Sachem's Head, Ct.

by the lighthouse keeper on Faulkiand Island, and landed at Sachem's Head, Ct.

THE CASE OF ROBERTS AND THOMPSON, TWO OF THE ALLEGED RIOTERS.—In the case of John J. Roberts, alias Samuel Proudman, and John Thompson, alias George C. Tate, two of the twelve persons charged with the recent murder of James Batchelder, which was postponed for a decision until this morning, Justice Cushing stated that he had considered their case. It appeared in evidence that Roberts extinguished the gaslight and that Thompson attempted to rescue Roberts. Under all the circumstances he should order them to be discharged from the complaint for murder, but should order them to recognize in bonds of \$3,000 each to answer to the charge of riot. The defendants waived an examination, and gave the required bonds.—Boston Journal, June 7.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN COMMUNIPAW.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

Address of Rev. J. E. Wakely.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF COMMUNIPAW, &c., &c., &c.

and celebrated commonwealth of Communipaw. Nearly three hundred years have elapsed since our phiagmatic Dutch ancestens, (for New York, it is said, was first act-tled by emigraphs from that romantic locality,) first say their foot upon it, shores; but up to the present I'me-no edifice that coald be dignified with the title of church has been erected there. But, if there was no house of citizens of that vene rabbe republic were devoid of re-ligion, for history says that it has ever been distinguished for the quiet and unassurpring manners of its people, and their Christian piety and zeal. Yesterday, however, the corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, and the occasion appeared to be one of general re-joicing among the inhabitants. The members of the Methodist persuasion have heretefore held divine service in the schoolhouse; but finding the accommodations which it afforded rather limited for the constantly increasing demands made upon it, they resolved on erecting a more suitable edifice for the purpose. At present, it counts over one hundred members, which, considering the population of "the Republic," is a large number. The majority of these, we understand, are descend-ants of the exiginal Dutch settlers, and they still bear ant of the etginal futer settlers, and they still bear in their appearance and manners unmistakeable marks of their origin. We have not seen the official records of the census, but the population is estimated at about five hundred. Communipaw proper, that is, "the city," is not more than three miles from New York, yet it is so secluded from the busy world that one would imagine it was a hundred miles away from the great metropolis. Every year we have a grand celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; but who thinks of sig nalizing the anniversary of that day on which the stordy Dutch landed on the Jersey shore? Within sight of this restless city, and within the hearing of its never

sturdy Dutch landed on the Jersey shore? Within sight of this restless city, and within the hearing of its never ceasing din and tumult, hardly one out of every hundred of our population know of its whereabouts. Some time ago it was stated that a vessel had broken from its moorings and drifted on the Communipaw beach, when every one wanted to knew where it was situated. They had heard of it often, or had read of it in "Kniekerbocker's History of New York," but of its locality they were entirely ignorant. It must not be supposed, however, that because it is comparatively unknown to New Yorkers, and so little frequented, it possesses no attractions. For a summer resort it will compare favorably with many in the vicinity, and it would be difficult to find its equal in all New Jersey for quiet beauty and picturesque scenery. The oysters, which are picated in extensive beds along its shores, are well known to epicureans under the name of "York Hays," and are said to be superior in flavor to any sold in our markets. The Communipawans are mostly fishermen or agricultuaists, for there are very few who follow any mechanical occupation. Some of the houses are built in the old Dutch style, with high peaked gables, which give the whole place an ancient and venerable appearance. Rev. Mr. Wakely, by whom the corner stone was laid, has given such an interesting sketch of the history of the place, however, as to leave us nothing to say on the subject.

ject.
The ceremony of laying the corner stone commenced yesterday, about four o'clock, when about two hundred people were present. Rev. J. B. Wakely, of the Jane street Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, began the religious exercises appropriate to the occasion, by reading the 950th hymn—

"Behold the sure foundation stone, Which God in Zion lays, To build our heavenly hopes upon In his eternal praise."

The whole hymn was sung by the congregation, after which prayer was said by Rev. Mr. Ellison, of St. Prul's Methods Episcopal Church, of Jersey City. A portion of the second chapter of the Epistle of .t. Prul to the Ephssians was then read by Rev. Mr. A period to the Ephssians was then read by Rev. Mr. Admis, of Bergen. At the conclusion of the 225d pealin, which was next sang, the following address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Waledy:—

There are few placer of small magnitude in the New World around the street of the beautiful by roll against the mobile Hudson continue to rol on towards the Atlantic, or the gratie waves of this beautiful by roll against this shore. Communipaw is in mortalized. It is identified with the earliest history of our country. It is not its magnitude but its antiquity, that has given it immortality, It was an Indian village, and retains its Indian name. I know there are some who tell us that it received its name from Mechael Puauw, who purchased a large tract of land extending from Hoboken to Amboy—including Staten Island, which was called by the name of Pavonia. But I believe the general and most correct opinion is that it retains the old Indian name. Here was a community of Inlians—a fraternicy of savages. After the Dutch lands there they continued its old name—inst as we have retained the old Indian names of many places. It is worthy of note that while many other places have is worthy of note that while many other places have changed their names, New Amsterdam becomes New York; Communipaw remains unchanged, whether in habited by Indiana, Dutch or Kanlish. There are times the present of t

it was vigoroctaly defended by some half a score of squares and papposase. He says they were transported with the excellences of the place. The softness of the soil was administed to the driving of piles—the swamps and marshes allowed them ample opportunities for the construction of clikes and dams—the shallowness of the shore was peculiarly favorablete the building of docks—this spet abounded with all the requisites for the foundation of a great butter beity. They all landes from the vessels and formed themselves into a thriving settlement, by the Indian name of Communipaw. As all the world is acquainted with Communipaw, he thinks it superfluous to come, he must be more particular—perhaps if not formed to come, the must be more particular—perhaps if not come in the state of the great Communipaw. He labylon, Carthag history turned into compelence of the state of a place which was the cog from which was hatched the mighty city of New York. He thinks New York owes Communipaw adobt, as being the mother settlement; and she will pay some of it to-day, and thus discharge a part of her obligation. Bergen and this place are said to have been settled a short time before New York. This was not only the earliest Dutch settlement, but a great trading establishment, where they traffiched with and bought fars of the Indians. Though the early bistory of this place is somewhat obscure, all agree as to its great antiquity and early importance. The following is frem "Smitus" History of New Jersey speaks of it as a larger village of twenty families—Communipaw. So the listorian of New Jersey speaks of it as a larger village of twenty families—Communipaw. So the listorian of New Jersey speaks of it as a larger village of twenty families—Communipaw. So the listorian of New Jersey speaks of it as a larger village of twenty families—the point of the provided of the provided of the provided of t

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Festive Board-Speeches of Senator Douglas Judge Beardstey, Gen'l. Ward, and others. General Ward, Judge Advocate of the State of New York, enterinined at dinner, at Delmonico's, last even leg, a select party of filends, to meet Senator Douglas A. Ward, of Westchester; Colonel Samuel Fowler, of Orange; Judge Peardaley, Alex. C. Morton, Augustus Schell; Richard Schell, chairman of the Contral Committee; C. Godfrey Gunther, chairman of the Young Men's Committee; General Ward B. Burnett, Colonels Critis and Mende, Hon. Jenathan Trotter, C. C. Burr, Edward C. West, H. F. Clark, Labe, Deathful ward C. West, H. F. Clark, John Brodhead, and others At half-past six o'clock the company, numbering some twenty gentlemen, sat down, General Ward in the chair, with Senator Douglas on his right hand and Judge Beardsley on the left. The dinner was a capital one, and was partaken of with that deliberation which indicates

perfect satisfaction on the part of the guests, with every thing that is set before them. At eight o'clock General E. Wann rose and said tlemen whose career is a striking evidence of what in-tegrity, great ability, and peseverance can attain under our admirable form of government. He has passed from the Legislature of his State to high judicial honors-to the Hense of Representatives and the Senate of the United States—the highest and most dignified body known to our country-and is now one of its most abl and distinguished members. While we have not been unmindful of his brilliant and successful progress, our attention has been more recently arrested by his firm,

anwareing, and unyielding advocacy of the great principles of self government, an advocacy which has elicited the admination of the mational democracy, and secured the cordial approbation of all interested in the well being of our country and the perpetuity of our Uhion. (Applane.) The great success of the democratic party in times past, is attributable to its rigid adherence to a strict construction of the Constitution—its national character in regarding all parts of the country as equally entitled to the rights and privileges guaranced by the Constitution, and its sympathy with, and devotion to, the interests of the people. It is a party of rational and sound progress—leeps pace with the advancement of mankind; it believes the people may be asfely entrusted with power, and that man is advancing to a state of greater perfectibility, and that even ancient laws may be modified to meet the progressive spirit of the age. (Chera). There are some, who in the first instance, when a great question ariser.

"But eatch the spreading notions of the lown," and are carried away by impulse; but reflection and investigation soon satisfy them of their error, and they return to a great principle with renewed energy, vigor and determination. Such will be the case with those who have thought proper to differ from us upon the great question now before the nation. The people are devoted to the union of the States, and they are determined that notion gehalf destroy the Leauty and harmony of the whole. They regard this government as having been placed here by an all-wise Providence as an example that is to gradually spread its influence until the people everywhere are impressed with the great fact that they should be the true source of prower, and that government is instituted for all, and not for privileged classes. They believe that it has a great mission to accomplish, and that its great destines and they great future. (Applause) A large misjority and stability, affords such protection to properly and stellary, and the accomplish

federal government in the slavery question. Whenever Cougress has introduced this question, there has always been trouble; whene ver Cougress has refrained from its alsensein, we have had peace and harmony. From the time of the organization of Congress who is 1820, the subject was not discussed, and the country was at peace. When thet fearful quastions was raised in 1820, the most serious electronace was created, and the very temple of our liberty templed apon its foundations. The upholders of the Missouri compromise not only demanded that slavery should be prohibited in the Territories, at that the came provisions should extend to the Stabas which should be becarder made out of that territory. That all the territory morth and west of Missouri should be free forvor—free verritories and itselficial that the came provisions should extend to that effect. Was the compress should erfect a flow to that effect. Was the compress should erfect a flow to that effect. Was stitution? If the some free principles of our government, and as soon as you commonst to constitution, it is that one which provide for the serfect spallity of all the States. It underlies it the principles of our government, and as soon as you commonst to constitution, it is that one which provide for the serfect spallity of all the strength of the principles of our government, and as soon as you commonst to constitute on the first of a savereign State, just so soon that State cases to be a State. The limits and restrictions to be placed on (its power of the States must be found in the constitution of the United States, and so where else. (Cheers.) It was necessary to repeal the Missouri compromise is order to give to Nebraska and Knasas equality with the other States when they become entilled to equal privileges. Then these is also the great principle of popular sovereignty, to which you have so well allied, and the justice of which so we will allied, and the justice of which so we will allied, and the justice of which so we will be supplied to the for The honorable Senator resumed his seat, amid much

The henorable Senator resumed his seat, amid much applianse.

Gen Ward gave the heelth of Hon. Judge Beardaley which was drank with great enthusiasm.

Judge Bearnsury (aid he knew not how to return thanks for the greathoner which had been done him; but, (seid he,) insamingh as I am here. I cannot repress what I have to say on this subject. Farree with the Senator from Illinois in every sentiment he has uttered, with a few qualifications. I agree that the people of the Territories should have the right of determining this question of alsvery for themselves. This is the main principle of the bill, and I agree with it and with the bill. I should be pleased if the Badger amendment were coft out of the bill, and I could also desire that the principle of the bill should extend to the Territories of Oregon and Washington, now shackles by the Wilmot Pre-iso. I should also be pleased if the ordinance of 1787 had been repealed, as far as it extends to Minnesetta. (Cheera.) The same principle was equally applicable. We must admit the right of the propie to self government, became if we do not there is an end of our system of government.

Mr. C. O. Berk made a brief and pertinent speech is response to a sentiment complimentary to the democratic press.

The company was subsequently entertained by speeches from then Burnett, Alex C. Morton, Esq., Augustus Schell. Col. Meade, Alderman Trotter, and Col. Fowler. The festivities were kept my until a late hour, and the whole affair was a very pleasant one.

SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY AND ANDRICAN COMMERCIAL MARINE.—We have reason to believe that Mr. Fuller, of Maine, the ever watchful chairman of the House Commercial affairs Committee, is preparing to bring forward a bill designed to secure a supply of properly trained American seamen in time to come. We keed hardly explain the necessity for a properly matured effort on the part of the government to this end. At the rate at which our oceanwise commerce is increasing, it can hardly be long before no extremely high wages will be sufficient to secure half enough sailors for its requirements. Indeed, at present, probably at least two sailors for every one obtainable, could find ready employment out of our ports at even existing wages, as high as they are. Our inland readers will therefore perceive the pressing necessity for some effective measure to accomplish this desirable end. They—of the interior—for the most part, pay the extra cost of freighting consequent upon the ruling rates of seamen's wages, the ship owner taking due care to assess it upon his enstomers, as a matter of coarse.

The plan which the Hon. Mr. Fuller will probably, propase, if we are properly informed, will embrace, as its leading feature, an obligation on the part of all American seagoing vessels to carry apprentices according to tonnage, who are to be educated professionly and otherwise, and to be treated according to rules laid down by the government; and penalties are to be proposed for infractions on the part of shipmanters of any of the provisions of the proposed law. These penalties will be made assessable and collectable by the revenue officers of the government. We may mention, as a point in the plan, the proposed reluxal of a register to any ship not thus doing its share in training American seamen for the future wants of the American marine. In this way, by making it obligatory on the master or owner of every United States merchant-ship to hunt up, instruct, and take due care of one or more apprendices, from fifty to a hundred thousand capit SEAMEN FOR THE NAVY AND AMERICAN COMMER-

Sentinel, June 7.

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their master in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold mines, where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. When, they returned to San Francisco, the owner addressed them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception they refused. They had all been looking forward with great glee to a return to the "old plantation" and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young darkies, who have never left, home, with the wondrous instances which beful them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with a sight of the monkeys, parquets, &c., which they picked up on the Isthmus of Nicaragna. The above lacts are gathered from gentlerien; who came through with the slaves and their owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the my ters stated; and we recommend this simple pad truthful narrative to the consideration of the 'impes of the Garrisons, Greeleys, Beechers and Falowes of the North. As for the deceivers themse' ees they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods deceivers themse' ces they have no wish to truth. It would destroy their business, fibeing their stock in trade.—N. O. Picayun